

**SEVENTH PERIODIC SOIL VAPOR
SAMPLING RESULTS
JULY 2001**

AT THE

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
JET PROPULSION LABORATORY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA**

Contract No. N68711-97-D-8702
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Prepared for:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Presented in this report are the results of the seventh periodic soil vapor sampling event completed as part of the periodic monitoring program being conducted at the NASA-Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) for Operable Unit 2 (OU-2) (source investigation). The purpose of this program is to monitor the horizontal and vertical distributions of volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors in the vadose zone beneath the JPL site. In order to better define the boundaries of the soil vapor plume, this sampling event included the collection soil vapor samples from several existing wells that have not been sampled in the previous six periodic sampling events. Soil vapor samples were collected from all open sampling ports in all wells identified at JPL. From July 11 through July 24, 2001, GEOFON, Inc. (GEOFON) personnel collected soil vapor samples from the soil vapor monitoring well Nos. 1 through 20A, Nos. 25 through 28, and Nos. 30 through 39 at the locations shown in Figure 1-1.

All soil vapor samples collected during this event were analyzed for VOCs by HP Labs in an on-site laboratory that is certified by the California Department of Health Services (CDHS). The analyses were performed in accordance with EPA Method 8021 and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (CRWQCB), protocols and guidance.

Sampling procedures are described in Section 2.0, and a summary of all VOCs detected during this seventh periodic soil vapor sampling event, including locations and depths, is contained in Section 3.0. Conclusions are provided in Section 4.0. A soil vapor data validation report for all samples analyzed during this sampling event is included in Appendix A and summarized in Section 5.0. Cited references are listed in Section 6.0. Laboratory reports for all samples analyzed, along with chain-of-custody forms, are included in Appendix B. The initial three-point calibration data and the daily calibration verification standards for each day's sampling are also included in this appendix. Appendix C contains a summary of soil vapor sampling results from all events conducted to date during the periodic monitoring program.

2.0 SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING PROCEDURES

From July 11 through July 24, 2001, soil vapor samples were collected and analyzed from soil vapor monitoring well Nos. 1 through 20A, Nos. 25 through 28, and Nos. 30 through 39. A description of how the soil vapor wells were constructed was presented in a previous report (FWENC, 2000a) and well construction details are summarized in Table 2-1. One hundred twenty four (124) depth-specific vapor samples, including twenty (20) collocated duplicate samples were collected and analyzed for 25 primary target VOC compounds in accordance with the RWQCB (1997) guidance.

Soil vapor samples were withdrawn from the soil through the sampling tips and 1/8-inch-outside diameter (OD) Nylaflow® tubing using calibrated, gas-tight, 60-cubic-centimeter (cc) sterile syringes fitted with a three-way on-off valve. Prior to collecting the soil vapor sample, four volumes of the length of the tubing were purged to flush the tubing and fill it with in-situ soil vapor. Since each foot of tubing has an internal volume of 1 cc, the total volume purged was easily measured with the calibrated syringes. Following purging, a 60-cc soil vapor sample was collected in the syringe, the valve turned to the off position, and transferred immediately to the on-site mobile laboratory for analysis. During sampling, neither water vapor nor condensation was observed in the transparent sampling syringes. Because the purge and sample volumes were small, a vacuum pump was not required to evacuate the tubing or to collect a soil vapor sample. To demonstrate reproducibility of results, a duplicate soil vapor sample was collected and analyzed after every five environmental samples.

Samples collected were analyzed on-site in a mobile laboratory certified (Certification No. 1745) by the CDHS to perform analyses by EPA Method 8021 for the parameters listed in Table 2-2. The time between sample collection and analysis was, at most, only a few minutes.

3.0 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

The results from the previous remedial investigation (RI) for OU-2 (FWENC, 1999) indicated that four VOCs were more frequently detected in soil vapor samples at elevated concentrations relative to other VOCs. These four VOCs are carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄), 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113), trichloroethene (TCE), and 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE). Freon 113, CCl₄, and TCE were detected in most soil vapor samples, where VOCs were present and were frequently the only VOCs present.

The VOCs most frequently detected during this seventh periodic sampling event were, as in the past, CCl₄, Freon 113, TCE, and 1,1-DCE. The CCl₄, Freon 113, TCE, and 1,1-DCE concentrations ranged from 1.1 to 36 micrograms per liter of vapor (µg/L-vapor), 1.1 to 11 µg/L-vapor, 1.0 to 26 µg/L-vapor, and 1.0 to 3 µg/L-vapor, respectively. In general, concentrations measured during this event are lower than those measured during the prior sampling event (GEOFON, 2001). Furthermore, many concentrations measured during this event are substantially lower than those measured during the OU-2 RI. This sampling event was performed in July 2001, after soil vapor extraction (SVE) system operation was shut down on May 24, 2001.

Three other VOCs, chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), and tetrachloroethene (PCE) were also detected during this sampling event. Chloroform was detected in two soil vapor wells (Nos. 33 and 36), 1,1,1-TCA was detected in one well (No. 36) and PCE was detected in one well (No. 17). Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11), which had been detected in prior events, was not detected during this event. Concentrations of these compounds were generally low relative to those of other compounds detected (chloroform: 1.0 µg/L-vapor, 1,1,1-TCA: 12 to 27 µg/L-vapor, and PCE: 7.1 µg/L-vapor).

A summary of the analytical results for all samples collected during this sampling event is presented in Table 3-1, and the laboratory reports for each day's sampling are presented in Appendix B-1. Chain-of-custody forms are included in Appendix B-2. Data from all periodic monitoring events conducted to date are tabulated in Appendix C.

Locations of detections with depth for CCl₄, Freon 113, TCE, and 1,1-DCE are shown in Figures 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, and 3-4, respectively. Total VOC concentrations with depth are presented in Figure 3-5 and the estimated horizontal and vertical distribution of total VOCs along a section through the north-central part of the site (where VOC concentrations were found to be the highest during the OU-2 RI) is presented in Figure 3-6.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are based on the results of the soil vapor sample laboratory analyses and the site conditions at the time of the sampling:

- The VOCs (i.e, CC1₄, Freon 113, TCE, 1,1-DCE, chloroform, and 1,1,1-TCA) detected during this seventh periodic sampling event were generally lower than those measured during the prior sampling event and those measured during the OU-2 RI.
- In addition to the above VOCs, PCE was also detected in one soil vapor monitoring well (No.17) at a low concentration of 7.1 µg/L-vapor.
- VOCs were not detected above the laboratory method detection limit in soil vapor monitoring well Nos. 1, 6 through 8, 11 through 15, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, and 38.
- Based on the results of soil vapor samples collected during this sampling event, VOC concentrations continue to decline within the radius of influence (ROI) of the soil vapor pilot well (VE-01). However, VOCs continue to be detected outside the ROI at the perimeter of the soil vapor monitoring network.

5.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

This section briefly summarizes the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures followed during the seventh periodic soil vapor sampling event. Analytical data reports for all soil vapor samples were sent to Laboratory Data Consultants, located in San Diego, California, for independent data evaluation. All data were usable as qualified. The validated data reports are presented in Appendix A, Soil Vapor Data Validation Report.

All sample analyses were performed using an external, three-point standard calibration method (Appendix B-3). [For most target analytes, both detectors on the gas chromatograph (GC) were calibrated over a range equivalent to 5 to 200 µg/L analyte in soil vapor.] Analytical system performance was verified at the beginning of each analytical day with an "opening standard" and a "closing standard" after the last environmental sample analysis for the day. A "continuing standard" was analyzed after the tenth environmental sample run that day. If ten or fewer samples were analyzed during the day, the closing standard substituted for the continuing standard. Results of the daily opening, closing, and continuing (if applicable) standards are presented in Appendix B-4.

During each analytical day, the environmental sample analyses were bracketed by check standards which verified acceptable system performance for the analytes listed in the daily calibration data summary tables (Appendix B-4). The percent difference (%D) of calibration factors in continuing standard mixtures exceeded the 15 percent QC limit for several compounds (see Appendix B-4). Appropriate data qualification flags have been applied to the results for the effected compounds.

Field blanks of ambient air from inside the field laboratory trailer were analyzed immediately after the opening verification standard and were clean in all cases. No matrix spikes or laboratory replicates were required.

Two surrogate compounds (1,4-difluorobenzene and 4-bromofluorobenzene) were injected into the GC along with the environmental samples as a QA/QC check on recovery limits. In accordance with RWQCB (1997) protocols, surrogate recoveries should be in the range of 75 to 125 percent. All surrogate recoveries obtained during this sampling event satisfied this criteria by a wide margin, usually within a recovery range of 85 to 115 percent.

No sample analysis data obtained during this sampling event were rejected as unusable. Overall, the assessment of soil vapor and corresponding control sample data indicate that data quality objectives were achieved in terms of precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, and completeness for all analytes sampled.

6.0 REFERENCES

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